

The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XVI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1883.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 41.

WILMINGTON POST
Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$2.00 per year; six months \$1.00.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

JUDGE FOWLE'S OPINION.

We present the opinion of Hon. D. G. Fowle to our readers, by which it will be seen that this distinguished lawyer and statesman emphatically condemns the conduct of the bourbon party in their attempt to steal the first district. Judge Fowle is a man to whose conservative and liberal and constitutional ideas of government the whole country is in Indiana, according to private business.

Mr. E. F. Martin returned to the city on Sunday last, from a canvassing tour for the Wilmington, Wrightsville Railroad.

Special Agent E. Hubbs, was in the city a few days past week, looking after customs matters. He is looking well and glad to see.

Gen. Manning, our wandering but worthy Sheriff, is now up among the lakes of Maine, at his old sport hunting in those that will bite, specially & the like.

Mr. Arthur Barnes, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. Senate, came home to Wilson on a short visit on Friday last. Mr. Barnes is very popular as an officer of the senate as well as at home.

Col. Canada's family have returned from the seashore, where they have been enjoying the breakers—from all accounts they did not enjoy the great storm. The wind blew, where they were, at times about 75 miles per hour and averaged 81 miles per hour for six hours.

Col. F. W. Foster and family, have returned from a visit to the Col. old home and friends in Pennsylvania. We are glad to learn that he had a splendid time, but his many friends were glad to welcome him back again and we hope he may continue prosperous and happy.

The editor of the POST visited the Oriole at Baltimore on Thursday last, and thanks to friends in that city he had an excellent location to see the procession, but afterwards he had to walk two miles to get to the depot, from the fact that a conveyance could not be procured for love or money. He is down on the Oriole.

Senator Matthew W. Ransom, went to Washington on Friday last. The senator is chairman of the Potomac improvements that is now going on and keeps a watchful eye over that matter. It was through his efforts we very great extent, that the appropriation was made, and he takes a just pride in the success of the works.

The Press.

The North Carolina Educational Journal has been removed from Chapel Hill to Trinity College, N. C.

The State Chronicle the new independent Democratic paper started at Raleigh, by Mr. Walter H. Page, has been received by us, and we take very great pleasure in saying that it is the handsomest paper in the state. Its pages show great enterprise and ability. If the editor continues as he has commenced the undertaking will be a perfect success. We wish the editor and proprietor financial success. Subscription price, \$2 per annum.

The New Bern Nut Shell is a newsy little paper, and may it continue to prosper.

We are glad to see our contemporary looking so prosperous.

City Items.

The river is falling again.

Health officer James is sick.

Congressman Green was in the city this week.

Mr. Pridgen, of Pender, has a goose 32 years old.

Messrs. Brown & Roddick's new store is nearly finished. It will be handsome.

Major J. M. Cronly, of this city, is mentioned as one of the marshals of the State Fair.

Rev. Mr. Gregory, of Charlotte, is to occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist church on Sunday.

Capt. J. C. McMillan has been appointed postmaster at Kenansville, N. C., and W. B. Baker postmaster at Dudley, N. C.

Gen. Manning is to be at home about the 1st of October, and in the meantime is to attend a fair at Lewiston, Maine.

The "Farmer's Daughter" was a grand failure, but the Wilmington doesn't deserve anything better than a second-class troupe.

Miss Lena McQuig, daughter of E. H. McQuig, Esq., who has been on an extended trip north, returned with Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Foster on Monday last.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

First-class theatricals are a thing of the past in Wilmington.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Pool has recently died, and the acting Governor of North Carolina has issued his proclamation, directing the election to be held in the district as laid off in the act passed 6th March, 1883. That is, the citizens of Carteret county are to vote for a representative from the first district to a place in the 48th congress to fill the vacancy, and the citizens of Bertie are excluded from voting.

My opinion is, that the citizens of November 1882, are the proper electors and that an election held under the proclamation of the Governor, excluding a portion of those citizens, and admitting the citizens of a county to vote, which county was not in the district at the time of the election in November 1882, would render the whole election nugatory and void.

National justice would indicate that it is wrong to allow the citizens of a county, who are already represented in the 48th congress, in the person of the representative from the third district to further be represented in the same congress by the representative from the district, particularly when the representation is exercised by depriving the citizens of another county of the right to be represented at all.

The act of Congress says, "One no district electing more than one representative." If it is illegal for a whole district to elect more than one representative, can it be that a portion of the district may elect more than one representative, for it may happen that the election of the representative in each district may depend upon the vote of the citizens of the county transferred from one district to the other.

Suppose, which Heaven forbid, all of the representatives elected to the 48th Congress, except the representative at large, should by some accident become deceased, leaving the representative at large the sole living representative from North Carolina, and the Governor was called upon to issue his proclamation to fill the vacancies—how should he do it? If under the act of 1876-77, there would be no difficulty, for there would be eight vacancies and eight districts. But if under the act of 1883, there would be nine districts and eight vacancies. By what rule would he select the district to be left without representation?

The whole eight could not be elected by the state at large, for the provisions of the act of Congress only applies where the number of representatives of a state to the 48th Congress has been decreased, and no redistricting of the state, then there may be an election of all of them from the state at large.

This illustration demonstrates that the election must be by the old districts.

Assuming that the proclamation of the Governor is irregular, and not in accordance with the law, would an election, held under that proclamation, be effective or would it be ineffectual?

In answering this question, it must be assumed that the House of Representatives would judge of the matter, as a local question only.

It is not every irregularity which will avoid an election. At page 216 of Judge Cooley's work on *Constitutional Limitations*:

"The statutes of the different states point out specifically the mode in which elections should be conducted; but although there are great diversities of detail, the same general principles govern them all. As the execution of these statutes must very often fall to the hands of men unacquainted with the law and unskilled in business, it is inevitable that mistakes should sometimes occur, and in these cases the law will fail of strict compliance."

When an election is thus rendered irregular, whether the irregularity shall be remedied or not must depend generally upon the effect the irregularity may have in obstructing the complete expression of the popular will, or the production of satisfactory evidence thereof."

But says the same author, on page 616, the elector must not be deprived of his vote. To apply it to our case, the people of Bertie must not be deprived of their right to vote for the representative from the 1st district in the 48th congress. He says: "It has been held, on constitutional grounds, that a law creating a new county, but so framed as to leave a portion of its territory unorganized so that the voters in said portion could not participate in the election of county officers was inoperative and void."

The New Bern Nut Shell is a newsy little paper, and may it continue to prosper.

We are glad to see our contemporary looking so prosperous.

City Items.

The river is falling again.

Health officer James is sick.

Congressman Green was in the city this week.

Mr. Pridgen, of Pender, has a goose 32 years old.

Messrs. Brown & Roddick's new store is nearly finished. It will be handsome.

Major J. M. Cronly, of this city, is mentioned as one of the marshals of the State Fair.

Rev. Mr. Gregory, of Charlotte, is to occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist church on Sunday.

Capt. J. C. McMillan has been appointed postmaster at Kenansville, N. C., and W. B. Baker postmaster at Dudley, N. C.

Gen. Manning is to be at home about the 1st of October, and in the meantime is to attend a fair at Lewiston, Maine.

The "Farmer's Daughter" was a grand failure, but the Wilmington doesn't deserve anything better than a second-class troupe.

Miss Lena McQuig, daughter of E. H. McQuig, Esq., who has been on an extended trip north, returned with Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Foster on Monday last.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

First-class theatricals are a thing of the past in Wilmington.

PERSONALS.

Col. Geo. L. Mabson has returned from a 15 days visit up country.

Mr. Nathan A. Stedman of Elizabethtown, was in the city Tuesday last.

Congressman W. J. Green was in this city on Saturday last, looking well.

Col. W. H. Day, of Weldon, was in the city on Tuesday last.

Ex-Senator Davis, of Illinois, has been in the state on a visit with his wife.

Hon. John C. New, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is in Indiana, attending to private business.

Mr. E. F. Martin returned to the city on Sunday last, from a canvassing tour for the Wilmington, Wrightsville Railroad.

Special Agent E. Hubbs, was in the city a few days past week, looking after customs matters. He is looking well and glad to see.

Gen. Manning, our wandering but worthy Sheriff, is now up among the lakes of Maine, at his old sport hunting in those that will bite, specially & the like.

Mr. Arthur Barnes, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. Senate, came home to Wilson on a short visit on Friday last. Mr. Barnes is very popular as an officer of the senate as well as at home.

Suppose, which Heaven forbid, all of the representatives elected to the 48th Congress, except the representative at large, should by some accident become deceased, leaving the representative at large the sole living representative from North Carolina, and the Governor was called upon to issue his proclamation asking that the limits of the port of Wilmington be extended from the wharves of the city to the bar of the Cape Fear river. After an explanation of the nature and intent of the petition by E. F. Pease, first vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, Col. Roger Moore, president of the Produce Exchange, and others, it was voted to give the port of Wilmington a free trade status.

A joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange was held on Wednesday evening at the office of E. F. Pease, of the United States Treasury Department, with reference to a petition of certain citizens of Wilmington asking that the limits of the port of Wilmington be extended from the wharves of the city to the bar of the Cape Fear river. After an explanation of the nature and intent of the petition by E. F. Pease, first vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, Col. Roger Moore, president of the Produce Exchange, and others, it was voted to give the port of Wilmington a free trade status.

Mr. Josiah Evans will commence in Fayetteville, N. C., the publication of a paper, independent in politics, called "The Sun," about the 2nd inst. We hope Mr. Evans succeeds. A man who has the energy to commence the publication of a paper at this time in North Carolina deserves a better fate, but we shall welcome him to the editorial brotherhood and his paper to our exchange list.

Meeting of WILMINGTON BOARDS OF TRADE.

A joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange was held on Wednesday evening at the office of E. F. Pease, of the United States Treasury Department, with reference to a petition of certain citizens of Wilmington asking that the limits of the port of Wilmington be extended from the wharves of the city to the bar of the Cape Fear river. After an explanation of the nature and intent of the petition by E. F. Pease, first vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, Col. Roger Moore, president of the Produce Exchange, and others, it was voted to give the port of Wilmington a free trade status.

Mr. Josiah Evans will commence in Fayetteville, N. C., the publication of a paper, independent in politics, called "The Sun," about the 2nd inst. We hope Mr. Evans succeeds. A man who has the energy to commence the publication of a paper at this time in North Carolina deserves a better fate, but we shall welcome him to the editorial brotherhood and his paper to our exchange list.

The steamer Passport left for Philadelphia on Friday last, where she goes to get a new boiler and have a general overhauling.

Up to Saturday last there had been an increase of 876 bales of cotton in the receipts of the present crop year, commencing the 1st of September.

A sewer caved in near the foot of Dock street a few days ago and made a dangerous hole. The damage was promptly repaired, however.

Mr. F. W. Foster and family have returned from a visit to the Col. old home and friends in Pennsylvania. We are glad to learn that he had a splendid time, but his many friends were glad to welcome him back again and we hope he may continue prosperous and happy.

The editor of the POST visited the Oriole at Baltimore on Thursday last, and thanks to friends in that city he had an excellent location to see the procession, but afterwards he had to walk two miles to get to the depot, from the fact that a conveyance could not be procured for love or money. He is down on the Oriole.

Senator Matthew W. Ransom, went to Washington on Friday last. The senator is chairman of the Potomac improvements that is now going on and keeps a watchful eye over that matter. It was through his efforts we very great extent, that the appropriation was made, and he takes a just pride in the success of the works.

The Press.

The North Carolina Educational Journal has been removed from Chapel Hill to Trinity College, N. C.

The State Chronicle the new independent Democratic paper started at Raleigh, by Mr. Walter H. Page, has been received by us, and we take very great pleasure in saying that it is the handsomest paper in the state. Its pages show great enterprise and ability. If the editor continues as he has commenced the undertaking will be a perfect success. We wish the editor and proprietor financial success. Subscription price, \$2 per annum.

The New Bern Nut Shell is a newsy little paper, and may it continue to prosper.

We are glad to see our contemporary looking so prosperous.

City Items.

The river is falling again.

Health officer James is sick.

Congressman Green was in the city this week.

Mr. Pridgen, of Pender, has a goose 32 years old.

Messrs. Brown & Roddick's new store is nearly finished. It will be handsome.

Major J. M. Cronly, of this city, is mentioned as one of the marshals of the State Fair.

Rev. Mr. Gregory, of Charlotte, is to occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist church on Sunday.

Capt. J. C. McMillan has been appointed postmaster at Kenansville, N. C., and W. B. Baker postmaster at Dudley, N. C.

Gen. Manning is to be at home about the 1st of October, and in the meantime is to attend a fair at Lewiston, Maine.

The "Farmer's Daughter" was a grand failure, but the Wilmington doesn't deserve anything better than a second-class troupe.

Miss Lena McQuig, daughter of E. H. McQuig, Esq., who has been on an extended trip north, returned with Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Foster on Monday last.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

First-class theatricals are a thing of the past in Wilmington.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Pool has recently died, and the acting Governor of North Carolina has issued his proclamation, directing the election to be held in the district as laid off in the act passed 6th March, 1883. That is, the citizens of Carteret county are to vote for a representative from the first district to a place in the 48th congress to fill the vacancy, and the citizens of Bertie are excluded from voting.

Congressman W. J. Green was in this city on Saturday last, looking well.

Col. W. H. Day, of Weldon, was in the city on Tuesday last.

Ex-Senator Davis, of Illinois, has been in the state on a visit with his wife.

Hon. John C. New, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is in Indiana

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1883.

THE FIRST DISTRICT FRAUD AGAIN.

Col. William H. Day, one of the leading lawyers of Halifax county, N. C., being in the city on Thursday last, our reporter called on him and requested his views as to the question now agitating the North Carolina public concerning the 1st district. We asked him if he had considered the question as to whether the election should be held in the old or new district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Pool. Col. Day said—I have carefully read the interview of Judge Russell as published in your last issue, and I agree with him in every particular, there can be no question of his opinion being entirely correct, therefore, I endorse it toto. The election should be held in the same territory which elected Mr. Pool. We requested Col. Day's views on other political matters, but he did not wish to be interviewed; but he said however, that there was no question in his mind of the state electing the coalition ticket in 1884, if good men were put at the head of it.

THE ELECTION IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

More than once we have had occasion to observe that the power of conclusively expounding the law is practically equivalent to the power of making it, but never have we seen a more striking exemplification of this thought than has recently been afforded the public by the action of his excellency, Gov. Jarvis, in relation to the forthcoming election in "the First District" to fill the vacancy in our congressional delegation made by the demise of Mr. Pool. Such exposition of the law as his excellency designs to voxphise is final as to the rights of the electors in that district to be represented in the Federal councils. True, a partial remedy exists in the power of congress to reject a member improperly chosen, but that does not give representation to the portion of the old—and, in this case true—district disfranchised by the Governor, it only results in denying a representative to those who are clearly entitled to one. Possibly the duty of calling an election in all respects regular is one of that ministerial character which might be enforced by a mandamus, but the proverbial delays of the law and the "sacred" system of appeals in furtherance thereof, have made such remedy of scarcely any real value where the office in controversy last two years only. The official term has expired, and the contest degenerates into a personal squabble over the salary. But even if there were a remedy adequate, speedy and complete that would not in the slightest degree excuse the action of the Governor in necessitating a resort to such recourse. It really seems to us that the popular right should be determined rather on principles of general equity and justice which an enlightened conscience approves than by the narrow cannons of an arbitrary and technical jurisprudence. One of the oldest and ablest lawyers of our acquaintance has often said in his hearing that when a new and difficult question was suggested to him, the first inquiry he always made of his understanding was how ought this matter, in conscience, be decided? No better starting point can be taken by any statesman, when resolving those high questions which his station calls upon him to determine. If the reigning Executive would but consult such a principle we should be more hopeful of the political future. Now, here are two constructions which may be put upon an act of assembly; one, which will give a vote, and a voice in congress, to every elector in our state; another, which will disfranchise thousands, which construction ought to prevail! Even by the technical rules of interpretation, to such statutes are ascribed the meaning which will best advance and extend popular rights, and without controlling words of a contrary import, they are held to be prospective in their operation, and especially so when an opposite construction would derogate from the constitutional rights of freemen. If we apply these rules to the case in hand, we have the act of assembly justly and equally acting upon all the people and districts in those future elections in which the new districts are to choose representatives, and not here where the people of the old district are to re-do their former work, undone by death. Let it be remembered that it is not districts, but the people in them who elect. The constitution of the Union clearly makes a distinction as to the Senate and House in the choice of representatives. The former represents the states, as such, and hence the mode of their choice is left to the states, but the House, "the popular branch of the government," represents the people of the United States, and hence all those provisions of the constitution in its first article which prescribe the qualifications of electors, the calling of elections by the Executive to fill vacancies etc., which so clearly indicate the intention of its framers that the people should choose the members of "the lower house," by the customary manner of election at the

polls. Districts are no corporations or political entities, except in the disordered imagination of our Governor; they are only prescribed for convenience of voting; and to give the district, as such, the choice of a representative is to make an actor out of a mere instrumental. The analogy as to the rights and liabilities of a new county formed out of old ones is by no means in point, for a county is a corporation, a political person with its own will and preferences, but even in the case of a county we have it from the highest authority, Judge Cooley, that no such change is allowable as will ever temporally deprive any portion of the people of the electoral privilege, and he cites cases of newly formed townships left partially in such an unorganized condition as to deprive certain citizens of their votes, where it was held by the ablest courts that such corporate changes were, in consequence, of no validity. How much more strongly would this doctrine apply to the case of districts which are mere means and have no political life or functions of their own! It is not the first district, even as constituted at last election, that has lost a member to represent it in congress, but the people thereof, that formerly chose Mr. Pool—he being, after election, the constructive choice of all the voters then and there entitled to the franchise. The case of a vacancy is *sui generis*. Rules applicable in other cases fail here. The first question is, who has lost a representative? Not that more ideal agency, a district, but the people. What people? Why, of course those whose former work was frustrated by death. To this, there is so plain that a wayfaring man, though a Bourbon in office, cannot err therein. His excellency is a lawyer. Does he not know that statutes are to have a prospective operation, unless otherwise expressed; that they are never to be expounded in derogation of common right and constitutional privilege; that an act attempting to deprive any portion of the electors of the state of their votes for a length of time could be void, and that is the rule of the people, and not states or districts, that are clothed by the first article of the federal constitution with the power of sending members to the house of representatives? If he knows not these things, he should cease to take upon himself the character of a Ruler in Israel. But while the broadest charity on the score of ignorance could scarcely be too ample to find justification, yet in this instance, we are driven to fear that political interest, combined possibly with other influences of a "nearer and dearer" quality, has led the Governor to such a conclusion as best coincides with party prejudice and personal predilections.

BALTIMORE DAY.

Some friend has sent us a marked copy of the Baltimore *Day*, a Democratic paper published in Baltimore, Md., and the leading Democratic paper of the south. We publish extracts from the marked editorial to show to our colored friends what they may depend on going to the Democratic party. The *Day* says, they, the colored people, cannot join the Democratic party with self-respect. We refer to our colored friends who are being deceived by leading Democratic politicians, will read the article below and consider what it says.

We present elsewhere in our columns a letter from Mr. Joseph E. Briscoe, president of the colored advisory council, which is, doubtless, sent to the *Day* simply because no Republican paper will give admission to a clear statement of the grievances of which the colored Republicans complain. We have *discovered* an attempt to improve these people to come over to our party, and seek the rights that with them they have always been denied. It is true that the Democratic party opposed by the narrow cannons of an arbitrary and technical jurisprudence. One of the oldest and ablest lawyers of our acquaintance has often said in his hearing that when a new and difficult question was suggested to him, the first inquiry he always made of his understanding was how ought this matter, in conscience, be decided? No better starting point can be taken by any statesman, when resolving those high questions which his station calls upon him to determine. If the reigning Executive would but consult such a principle we should be more hopeful of the political future. Now, here are two constructions which may be put upon an act of assembly; one, which will give a vote, and a voice in congress, to every elector in our state; another, which will disfranchise thousands, which construction ought to prevail!

Even by the technical rules of interpretation, to such statutes are ascribed the meaning which will best advance and extend popular rights, and without controlling words of a contrary import, they are held to be prospective in their operation, and especially so when an opposite construction would derogate from the constitutional rights of freemen. If we apply these rules to the case in hand, we have the act of assembly justly and equally acting upon all the people and districts in those future elections in which the new districts are to choose representatives, and not here where the people of the old district are to re-do their former work, undone by death. Let it be remembered that it is not districts, but the people in them who elect. The constitution of the Union clearly makes a distinction as to the Senate and House in the choice of representatives. The former represents the states, as such, and hence the mode of their choice is left to the states, but the House, "the popular branch of the government," represents the people of the United States, and hence all those provisions of the constitution in its first article which prescribe the qualifications of electors, the calling of elections by the

Executive to fill vacancies etc., which so clearly indicate the intention of its framers that the people should choose the members of "the lower house," by the customary manner of election at the

BURGAW, N. C., Sept. 17, 1883.
EDITOR BOST.—As you are perhaps aware, our Democratic friends in this county have been considerably stirred up of late. First, over building a court house, second, over fronting it, and, third, over the misappropriation of the funds of the county, special tax and other funds. Now, to us Republicans, under the operation of the county government act, are ostracized from all participation in county affairs, this squabble is highly entertaining, and as is none of our fight we can sit off and enjoy it immensely, more especially as is one step in the way of abolishing the present system of county government. This whole movement is under the leadership of Dr. E. Porter, one of the old Bourbons, but who has been laid on the shelf for some time past by his political brethren; but from present indications it would seem that he wants them to know that he still lives. The people generally are not taking much stock in the agitation, but the Doctor has succeeded in securing a few followers, and he and his supporters met here to-day for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the officials and the coun-

tee of the surface and soil, location area, etc.

On page 6, is given a tabulated state- ment of newspapers in each of the various sections of the country, giving the number of each issue in each state, territory and province; also the number of counties and towns in which papers are published, and the number of towns which are county-seats; and on page 7 summary of the above and a comparative statement of the increase in 1883 over 1882.

On pages 9 and 10 is a list of the cities, towns and villages of the United States having a population of five thousand and upward, arranged in alphabetical order.

There is no other single publication within our knowledge which contains information of such varied use and value for general business purposes. Complete in all its departments, thorough in its details, giving just the information needed, and only that, simply arranged, easily referred to, carefully compiled—it is, in fact, a model work of its kind. Price \$3.00, carriage paid. Philadelphia, Pa.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR FOR SEPTEMBER.

The first fall number of this, the south's leading agricultural publication, comes promptly on time, and is full, as usual, of the very best reading for the southern agriculturists and their families.

This number opens, as all the others do, with Dr. Jones' excellent thoughts for the month, marking out the work for September with that precision and care for which many years experience as a farmer and as an agricultural writer has qualified him. We will only mention a few of the leading articles of this excellent number, assuring our readers that if they are not subscribers they really are neglecting a privilege that is in reach of all.

The "Silo" is written up by Mr. Henry W. Graby, who gives a full description of Mr. A. J. Orme's Silo, within a few miles of Atlanta; "Good Dirt Roads" and "Our Public Highways" are discussed; the sixth number of "Dickson's System of Farming" duly appears, and in it is discussed "The Cultivation of Corn," "Ditching and Terracing," "The Legal Department," "Patrons of Husbandry" and "Bill Arp's Letter," written especially for the *Cultivator*, are all interesting features.

Our aim shall be to deal fairly and squarely with all, and respectfully ask a share of the public patronage.

SAMUEL W. HOLDEN,

Market between 2nd and 3rd Sts.,

Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 10-11

BUTTER LARD AND MEAT.

50 Kegs and Tubs BUTTER.

200 do do LARD.

225 Boxes MEAT.

50 Boxes CHEESE.

For sale by

mh 18 ff ADRIAN & VOLLERS

CHAS. KLEIN

UNDERTAKER AND CABINET MAKER.

All orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WIRK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second.

See M. F.

THE NEW DEPARTURE

OR

A NATURAL SYSTEM OF LEARNING WRITING, SPELLING, ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

AND PUNCTUATION AT THE SAME TIME.

BY J. D. SLOCUM.

"The New Departure" is a new application to old ideas, namely, that the way to do a thing is to do it.

By its aid self-instruction is made easy, and education in many valuable things made free.

It is learning by doing.

The value of all educational systems consists in what they do to incite the pupil to help himself.

Most educational systems taught children to go from the Quarantine Physician, and every child was compelled to go far to the end of the channel as is convenient with the river.

No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, steamer, to go alongside, unless by written permission of the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be set in the main river on the north side, as soon as possible after crossing the river.

The future supply of hardwood in the United States will be drawn from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

New cotton factories are soon to be built at Durham and Cary, N. C. These new mills will be first-class establishments in every respect.

The future supply of hardwood in the United States will be drawn from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

New cotton factories are soon to be built at Durham and Cary, N. C. These new mills will be first-class establish-

ments in every respect.

There is now nearly \$15,000,000 worth of cattle or the range in that portion of Texas which was overrun by the hostile Indians six years ago.

North Alabama has started into the improved stock business. The grazing lands of the Tennessee valley are very suitable to that branch of agriculture.

The Granite Cotton Mill Company, Haw River, N. C., are adding steam power to their water-power, now insufficient. The engine will be of 200 horse-power.

It gives the population of the United States, and of each state, territory, county and county-seat, the chief cities and towns, and of nearly every place in which a paper is published, from the census of 1880. Also similar information concerning the Dominion of Canada, from the census of 1881.

In this list also is given the name of the paper, the issue, general characteristics, year of establishment, size, circulation, and advertising rates for ten months.

We clip the notes below from the *Industrial Smith*.

A new directory puts the population of Little Rock at 23,763.

Public baths are to be constructed at Memphis to cost \$15,000, most of which has been subscribed.

A handsome college building, that will accommodate 600 students, is going up at Decatur, Texas.

Subscriptions have been received to put a first-class cotton and woolen factory in Meridian, Miss.

A company with a capital of \$100,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$200,000 is forming at Mobile to put up a furnace with a capacity of sixty tons a day.

The Pittsburgh capitalists who own the Carolina Iron Mine, at King's Mountain, propose to erect furnaces on the property shortly.

The future supply of hardwood in the United States will be drawn from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

New cotton factories are soon to be built at Durham and Cary, N. C. These new mills will be first-class establish-

ments in every respect.

There is now nearly \$15,000,000 worth of cattle or the range in that portion of Texas which was overrun by the hostile Indians six years ago.

North Alabama has started into the improved stock business. The grazing lands of the Tennessee valley are very suitable to that branch of agriculture.

The Granite Cotton Mill Company, Haw River, N. C., are adding steam power to their water-power, now insufficient. The engine will be of 200 horse-power.

It gives the population of the United States, and of each state, territory, county and county-seat, the chief cities and towns, and of nearly every place in which a paper is published, from the census of 1880. Also similar information concerning the Dominion of Canada, from the census of 1881.

In this list also is given the name of the paper, the issue, general characteristics, year of establishment, size, circulation, and advertising rates for ten months.

We clip the notes below from the *Industrial Smith*.

A new directory puts the population of Little Rock at 23,763.

Public baths are to be constructed at Memphis to cost \$15,000, most of which has been subscribed.

A handsome college building, that will accommodate 600 students, is going up at Decatur, Texas.

Subscriptions have been received to put a first-class cotton and woolen factory in Meridian, Miss.

A company with a capital of \$100,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$200,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$100,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$200,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$100,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$200,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$100,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$200,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$100,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$200,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$100,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$200,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$100,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a capital of \$200,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

A company with a

THE WILMINGTON POST.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1883

The W. W. & O. Railroad.

CONCORD, N. C., Sept. 17.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me

to say in your paper to say that we are

doing all in our power to aid the W.

W. & O. Railroad. Mr. E. F. Martin

passed through Concord and delivered

an interesting address for the benefit

of said road. Notwithstanding the

inconveniences of the weather, there was

a large number attended the lecture.

The colored people of Cabarrus county

are going to work for the W. W. & O.

Railroad. We think it an opportunity

that should arouse every colored man

in the state of North Carolina. There

is every reason to think that this grand

effort will be successful, therefore let

every man be up and doing, and what-

ever his hand finds to do let him do

it with all his might. When this great

effort shall have been accomplished it

will be an honor to the race, and one

which should be written on the epitaph

of E. F. Martin in days to come. May

this effort grow to higher achievement.

We hope to see in future years a train

carrying beneath the azure sky

the W. W. & O. Railroad, in the

western part of North Carolina. The

people of western North Carolina are

wide awake in the interest of the road.

There is every reason to think success

in the future. This road, if com-

pleted, will not shut out our competen-

tent men from prominent positions,

such as engineers and other positions.

We wish the worthy manager much

success in his efforts. The way may

seem dark and gloomy, but may he go

forward. Notwithstanding the enemy

may arise to allure and impede his pro-

gress and the days of his labor may

seem melancholy, he will press onward

to higher achievements.

I am, yours truly,

E. G. MONTGOMERY.

Compulsory Education.

We have lately noticed several ex-
tracts from state papers favoring com-
pulsory attendance in public schools
in North Carolina. We also recently
had, much to our surprise, a public
speaker advance with considerable fer-
vor the same idea. But we have here
also considered the subject too impor-
tant, too injurious and too radi-
cal opposed to the genius of our
people, to merit discussion.

It above is the first paragraph of
the leading editorial in the *Newtown*
Democrat of last week. We are an ad-
vocate of universal education and
would, if possible, remove every obsta-
cle to the education of every child in
the land, rich, poor, male, female, white
and colored. This we believe is the pa-
rents' hope for the perpetuity of free
republican government and the pres-
ervation of personal liberty.

With we commit ourselves to com-
pulsory education, we would not be un-
likely in advocating "the levying of
a heavy tax—that our people
and stand it," as our neighbor ar-
gues would make it impracticable.
When we declare for compulsory edu-
cation as we understand it, we declare
the law that will compel all par-
ents, guardians and others, having
the care of children, to see that such chil-
dren receive the benefits now offered
by the state, or greater benefits if able
to procure them on private account.

Under the apprentice laws in North
Carolina, now criminally neglected,
the master is bound to have his appren-
tice taught reading, writing and the
elements of arithmetic.

Among the classes to be bound out
as apprentices are orphans, the interest
of whose estates is not sufficient to
stand and educate them.

If the interest of their estates was
sufficient, the guardian was to send
them to school.

There was compulsory education in
our state class, without any increase of
taxation.

Our forefathers, nearly a hundred
years ago, saw a necessity or advis-
ability of having the poor orphans in
the state educated to the extent aforesaid,
and much more does the necessity now
exist in a greater degree, and with a
more numerous class? We believe the
same can be done without any increase of
taxation by the most devoted and igno-
rant worshiper of wealth against

the people.

We believe the people are ahead of
the time-serving, cowardly politicians
in the constantly increasing demand
for more schools and better schools

and have hitherto been a reproach
to the state and a curse to the country.

He is indeed a poor judge of men
and their doings, of events and their
consequences, who cannot see and does not
know that ignorance and crime are
more universal and inseparable compo-
nents of society.

We do not deny that our school
system is too small and our teachers
not well qualified, and that their work is of
a "milk-and-water" order," as our neighbor
says, but some of these things can be
excuse for ignorant, drunken

and unscrupulous teachers.

Suppose only one-fourth
of the children in any given territory

do not attend public schools, and are

in ignorance and vice, to

say nothing of the penitentiary.

It is probably the case with to

say that the children wish to go to

school and are kept out by ignorant
and vicious parents, or others standing
in like relation until aspiration
choked and evil associations and influences
have completed their work.

Here then we have a criminal to
punish and to restrain. The strong arm
of the law is employed to interfere with
the freedom of ignorance and vice—
free institutions—and to protect the
community from the inevitable conse-
quences of its own neglect of a plain
truth.

It is cheaper and just as lawful to
compel a boy to go to school as to feed,
clothe and guard him in the peniten-
tiary.

We hope to see the day in North
Carolina when ignorance will be a
crime.—*Western Carolinian.*

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for October
comes to us in advance of all others,
and more beautiful than ever. The
principal steel engraving, "An Igno-
minous Flight," is after one of the
most popular pictures of the Paris
Salon, and is full of humor and graphic
truth. There are two sheets of colored
patterns, with eight different designs,
alone worth the price of the number.
The colored steel fashion-plate is of
rare loveliness. "Peterson" is now the
only magazine that gives these steel
fashion-plates, colored by hand; all the
other magazines give mere lithographs.
Then there are some fifty wood-cuts,
illustrating fashions, and work-table
patterns of every kind. In the literary
contents we find the same originality
and merit that long ago placed "Peter-
son" at the head of the ladies' maga-
zines. That charming novel and love
story, "A Fifth Avenue Romance," is
finished, and a new and thrilling one,
"The Mystery of the Brocken," began.
There is also a racy story, beautifully
illustrated, "Philosophy in the Adiron-
dacks." Mrs. Anna S. Stephens, Frank
Lee Benedict, etc., etc., make up the
other contributors. Without question,
"Peterson" is, as it claims, the cheapest
as well as best of the ladies' books.
Prices to clubs, especially, are un-
precedently low. Specimens are sent
gratis to those wishing to get up clubs.
Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut
Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ONLY \$20.
PHILADELPHIA
SINGER
is the BEST BUILT,
EASIEST RUNNING,
SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.
The above cut represents the most popular style for
the people which we offer you for the first time in
this country. It is a very fine machine, and we
have been the machine. After having examined it,
it is not all we represent, but it is a good machine.
Send for circular and testimonial. **WOOD & CO.**,
No. 1757 Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

and if the grubbers carry the day, the
land is re-divided, the proportion ac-
curred fixed, and the farm boundaries
properly adjusted. The primitive
method of settlement of a great addi-
tion is not without its inconveniences, and a
new division causes no end of dis-
order and ill-feeling.—Frank D. Miller,
in *Harper's Magazine* for October.

Every day for Three Years.
ABINGTON, Va., Oct. 4, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—I
have suffered every day for the past
three years from strictures of the urethra.
Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is
the only thing to give me relief.

W. T. GRAHAM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND
OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO,

NAVYS AND TWISTS,

May 20-11

THE GENUINE

SINGER

is the BEST BUILT,

EASIEST RUNNING,

SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.

The above cut represents the most popular style for

the people which we offer you for the first time in

this country. It is a very fine machine, and we

have been the machine. After having examined it,

it is not all we represent, but it is a good machine.

Send for circular and testimonial. **WOOD & CO.**,
No. 1757 Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 23 pm

JOB

PRINTING.

Lowest Prices.

If you wish to have your
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads,
Hand Bills,

Cards, Tags, Circulars, Programmes,
Pamphlets, Catalogues, Price Lists, La-
bels, Tickets,

Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Blanks of
all kinds, &c., &c.,

Printed promptly and neatly. Write to

E. S. WARROCK,

P. O. Box 402,
Wilmington, N. C.

Ref. to Editor of this paper.

April 11

RICHMOND and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Tuesday, November 13th,

1882, trains on this Road will run as fol-
lows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3:16 P. M., Fast Mail, daily, makes through
connections for Savannah Stop only at
Petersburg. Pullman Sleeper between
Richmond and Petersburg.

3:41 A. M., Through mail daily connecting
for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken,
Savannah, Stop at Petersburg. Pullman
Sleeper between Petersburg and Green
Mills Va and Charleston.

5:31 A. M., Through mail daily connecting
for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken,
Savannah, Stop only at Petersburg. Pullman
Sleeper between Petersburg and Green
Mills Va and Charleston.

7:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

7:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sundays)

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH

3:45 A. M., Fast mail, Daily, Stop only at
Chester. Pullman Sleeper between
Charleston and Petersburg.

4:15 A. M., Through mail daily connecting
for Petersburg, Stop only at Petersburg. Pullman
Sleeper between Petersburg and Green
Mills Va and Charleston.

5:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

5:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sundays)

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3:16 P. M., Fast Mail, daily, makes through
connections for Petersburg Stop only at
Richmond. Pullman Sleeper between
Richmond and Petersburg.

3:41 A. M., Through mail daily connecting
for Petersburg, Stop only at Petersburg. Pullman
Sleeper between Petersburg and Green
Mills Va and Charleston.

5:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

5:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sundays)

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH

3:45 A. M., Through mail daily connecting
for Petersburg, Stop only at Petersburg. Pullman
Sleeper between Petersburg and Green
Mills Va and Charleston.

5:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

5:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sundays)

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3:16 P. M., Fast Mail, daily, makes through
connections for Petersburg Stop only at
Richmond. Pullman Sleeper between
Richmond and Petersburg.</

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1883

Charles Hemond and N. H. Hansen, two deserters from the Revenue Cutter Colfax, were averted by the police on Tuesday last, locked up until Wednesday, and then turned over to the commander of the Cutter at Smithville.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The cattle disease in England is increasing.

Fifteen deaths from yellow fever at Havana last week.

The yellow fever is raging at Guayaquil and Mazatlan.

Secretary Chandler has returned to Washington after an absence of several months.

Pennacoala is still pronounced healthy and death still continue to occur at the navy yard.

A fire at Jacksonville, Ala., on Saturday destroyed 22 houses. Loss estimated at \$50,000.

Judge Mayo blew out his brains because he was dissatisfied with the political situation in Virginia.

Judge F. C. Furman, a prominent agriculturalist of Georgia, died at Milledgeville on Friday night last.

Mexico celebrated the 73rd anniversary of her independence on Saturday last with great display and enthusiasm.

The Paris *Patric* reports that the police frustrated a plot to kill King Alfonso during the latter's stay in Paris.

J. H. Chisholm, of Newark, N. J., has been indicted for murder in the first degree for shooting his wife in July last.

Robbers went to the house of Washington O'Dell, in Henry county, Va., shot and wounded him, beat his wife and robbed the house of \$2,000.

Many Chicago physicians say they expect more or less cholera in this country next year, and urge the necessity of sanitary precautions.

The funeral of Hugh J. Hastings, of the N. Y. Commercial *Advertiser*, took place last Saturday. President Arthur was one of the pall-bearers.

Admiral Sir Richard Collinson is dead. He commanded the Enterprise expedition which left Plymouth in 1850 in search of Sir John Franklin.

The extensive works of the Pittsburg Barrel Company at Delphos, Ohio, were burned Saturday morning, and a night before perished in the flames. Loss \$75,000.

The wreck of the three-masted Schr. Chas. F. Heyer, from Apalachicola, Fla., for New York, was discovered off Hatteras on the 13th, waterlogged and abandoned.

In the great council of the Improved Order of Red Men, at Atlantic City, a few days ago, charters were granted to new Tribes in Texas, North Carolina, Kansas and Iowa.

A series of Union League meetings are to be held in the south, to be addressed by prominent northern men on current political and educational topics. The first will be held at Atlanta in November.

The North American Review for October presents a most attractive table of contents. Senator N. P. Hill writes of "Gold and Silver as Standards of Value," and maintains that silver should be coined as well as gold, not for the purpose of inflating the currency, neither in the interest of the silver-mining industry, but for the broader and more equitable purpose of preserving uniformity in the value of metallic money, and of preventing such contraction of the volume of money as would produce financial disaster. In "Some Aspects of Democracy in England," A. V. Dicey makes clear to the American reader how it is that, while all the forms of monarchy and aristocracy persist in Britain, the democracy, or, in other words, public opinion, absolutely controls the action of the government. Under the title of "Co-operative Distribution," the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton gives an instructive historical sketch of the rise, progress and fluctuations of co-operative merchandizing in the United States during the past fifty years. Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins writes of "Early Man in America," whose mode of life and whose implements appear to have been identical with those of the races that contemporaneously inhabited the Mediterranean countries, the Nile basin, and the tropical forests of India. The possibility of "Astronomical Collisions," whether of the fixed stars with one another, or of comets with the sun, the earth, or the other planets, is considered by Prof. C. A. Young. Moncure D. Conway discourses learnedly, and at the same time most interestingly upon the "Saint Patrick Myth." Van Buren Dewson, in an article on "Board of Trade Morality," makes a vigorous defense of the practice of the Corn Exchange, and in particular replies to the strictures of Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, contained in the *Review* for August. Frederic Harrison contributes an article, invaluable to the historical student, on "Histories of the French Revolution." Finally, the Rev. E. E. Hale presents an inventory of the volume and distribution of "Social Forces in the United States." Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$5.00 a year, 50 cents a number.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, with sales of 100 casks at quotations, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—Market firm at \$1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Strained and \$1 25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—Market steady with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 91 cents per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts # lb
Good Ordinary,	" "
Low Middling,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Middling,	10 "
Good Middling,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 109 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 218 casks
Rosin, 1,265 bbls
Tar, 45 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 116 bbls

September 14.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 150 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Strained and \$1 25 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Strained at quotations.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, with small sales on a basis of 91 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts # lb
Good Ordinary,	" "
Low Middling,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Middling,	10 "
Good Middling,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 237 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 168 casks
Rosin, 1,178 bbls
Tar, 104 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 163 bbls

September 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 250 casks at 37 cents.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at \$1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Strained, and \$1 25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being an advance of 5 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip, and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 60 bales on a basis of 10 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts # lb
Good Ordinary,	" "
Low Middling,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Middling,	10 "
Good Middling,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 237 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 168 casks
Rosin, 1,178 bbls
Tar, 104 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 163 bbls

September 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 175 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being an advance of 5 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip, and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 60 bales on a basis of 10 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts # lb
Good Ordinary,	" "
Low Middling,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Middling,	10 "
Good Middling,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 237 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 168 casks
Rosin, 1,178 bbls
Tar, 104 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 163 bbls

September 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 175 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1 85 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 200 bales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts # lb
Good Ordinary,	" "
Low Middling,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Middling,	10 "
Good Middling,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 237 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 168 casks
Rosin, 1,178 bbls
Tar, 104 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 163 bbls

September 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales of 225 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market steady at \$1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, being an advance of 5 cents on last reports.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported later of 200 bales on a basis of 91 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts # lb
Good Ordinary,	" "
Low Middling,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Middling,	10 "
Good Middling,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 237 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 168 casks
Rosin, 1,178 bbls
Tar, 104 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 163 bbls

September 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cents per gallon, with sales of 175 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market steady at \$1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Strained, and firm at \$1 25 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady, with sales reported at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market opened dull, with sales reported of 200 bales on a basis of 91 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	cts # lb
Good Ordinary,	" "
Low Middling,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Middling,	10 "
Good Middling,	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 237 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 168 casks
Rosin, 1,178 bbls
Tar, 104 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 163 bbls

THE ONLY BIG SHOW

THAT WILL VISIT THE SOUTHERN STATES THIS YEAR,
COMING IN ALL ITS OVERSHADOWING MAGNITUDE!

AS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER SHOW THAT EVER CAME SOUTH AS AN ELECTRIC LIGHT IS TO A YELLOW CANDLE

WILL EXHIBIT AT WILMINGTON ON SATURDAY SEPT. 29TH

BRINGING THREE TRAINS LOADED WITH THE WORLD'S WONDERS, USES ALL ITS OWN BAGGAGE, STOCK, PLATFORM AND